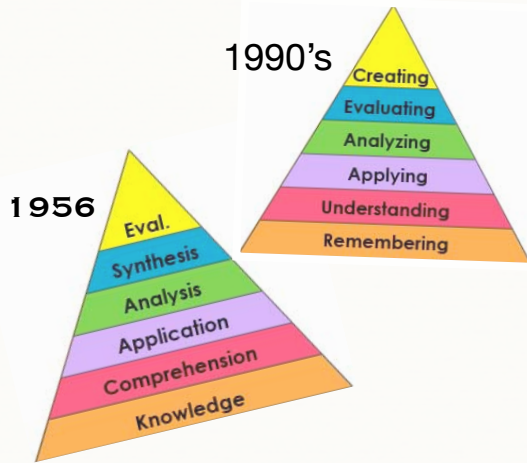


# BLOOM'S TAXONOMY REVISED



Bloom's Taxonomy in 1956 and the revised taxonomy.

## Examples of using Bloom's when writing learning targets/goals:

### Remembering:

I can recognize transition words used in persuasive literature.

### Understanding:

I can compare and contrast the life of the Anishinabe in the 19th century to the 21st century.

### Applying:

I can show that two triangles are congruent using a paragraph proof.

### Analyzing:

I can deconstruct molecules of organic and inorganic matter.

### Evaluating:

I can judge a piece of art based on common principles of the form.

### Creating:

I can devise new methods to minimize the effects of greenhouse gases on the Earth's climate.

Actions		Products		
Designing Constructing Planning Producing	Inventing Devising Making	Film Story Project Plan Painting	New Game Song Media Product Advertisement	<b>Creating</b> Generate new ideas, products, or ways of viewing things
Checking Hypothesizing Critiquing Experimenting	Judging Testing Detecting Monitoring	Debate Panel Report Evaluation Speech	Investigation Verdict Conclusion Persuasive	<b>Evaluating</b> Justifying a decision or course of action
Comparing Organizing Deconstructing Attributing	Outlining Structuring Integrating Separate	Survey Database Mobile Abstract Report	Graph Spreadsheet Checklist Chart Outline	<b>Analyzing</b> Breaking information into parts to explore understandings and relationships
Implementing Solving Carrying Out Collecting	Using Showing Executing Producing	Illustration Simulation Sculpture Demonstration Presentation	Interview Performance Diary Journal	<b>Applying</b> Using information in another familiar situation
Interpreting Exemplifying Summarizing Inferring	Classifying Comparing Explaining Paraphrasing	Recitation Summary Collection Explanation Show and Tell	Example Quiz List Label Outline	<b>Understanding</b> Explaining ideas or concepts
Recognizing Listing Describing Identifying	Retrieving Naming Locating Finding	Quiz Definition Fact Worksheet Test	Label List Workbook Reproduction	<b>Remembering</b> Recall or recognition of specific information

Higher Order Thinking Skills

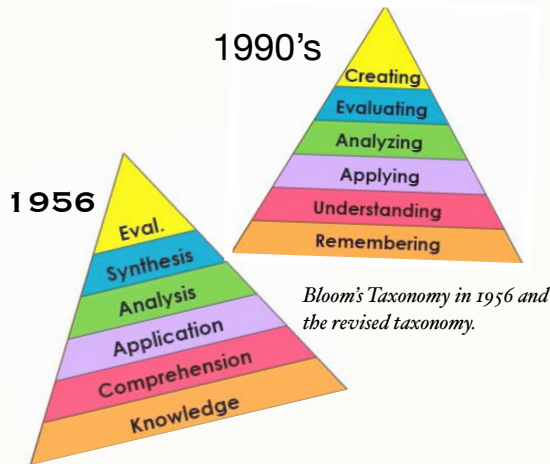
# Active/Passive Learning and Bloom's Taxonomy

Can be achieved through Active or Passive Learning		Can only be achieved through Active Learning			
Knowing	Understanding	Applying	Analyzing	Synthesizing	Evaluating
define repeat record list recall name relate underline	translate restate discuss describe recognize explain express identify locate report review	interpret apply use demonstrate dramatize practice illustrate operate schedule sketch	distinguish analyze differentiate calculate experiment compare contrast criticize inspect debate question solve examine categorize	compose plan propose design formulate assemble construct create organize manage prepare	judge evaluate rate compare revise assess estimate

Active Learning: The Approach to Learning Well! <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dwxmPrBdlcQ>

# BLOOM'S 1956 TAXONOMY

Benjamin Bloom created a taxonomy of measurable verbs to help us describe and classify observable knowledge, skills, attitudes, behaviors and abilities. The theory is based upon the idea that there are levels of observable actions that indicate something is happening in the brain (cognitive activity.) By creating learning objectives using measurable verbs, you indicate explicitly what the student must do in order to demonstrate learning.  
<http://www.ilcc.edu/celt/FacultyDevelopment/Handouts/tabid/3938/Default.aspx>



Bloom's Taxonomy and the revision by Lorin Anderson (a former student of Bloom's) addresses the cognitive domain of learning. The value of this work, in part, lies in writing learning goals, objectives or targets that address what it is the student will be able to do. Using the appropriate verb in a learning target clarifies the order of thinking the student is expected to obtain. Additionally, certain products are better associated with each category.

